

Access to services in Bath and North East Somerset

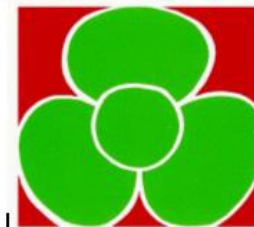
Final Report v1.1

March 2011





Community Action



**South Gloucestershire
North Somerset
Bath & North East Somerset**

About the Evidencing Rural Need resource

Evidencing Rural Need

Evidencing Rural Need is a new resource that shows the real picture of socio-economic issues across rural areas of England, and will enable organisations to influence decisions about policies and services more effectively. Building on the pioneering work with the Rural Community Action Network, ACRE commissioned Oxford Consultants for Social Inclusion (OCSI) to further develop a set of the reports for all rural areas across England.

Evidencing Rural Need comprises a series of reports, prepared for a range of geographies, initially highlighting the incidence of deprivation in rural communities throughout England but now including the rural economy and access to services. Although there is a great deal of data available for villages, hamlets and smaller towns, this information has not been brought together so succinctly in a single resource for all settlements in rural England.

The reports are available through RCAN members but the full range and background information can be viewed at www.rural-evidence.org.uk.

Acknowledgements

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1 Introduction

Background

The Coalition government has emphasised the importance of greater local influence on services and decisions¹. Although it is not yet clear how (and at what level) this influence will operate in practice, robust evidence can help partners demonstrate the importance of rural issues to local authorities, local enterprise partnerships and other service commissioners operating in a climate of scarce resources.

What does this access to rural services profile contain?

- Section 2 explores distance to services in rural Bath and North East Somerset, including key themes such as health and education.
- Section 3 looks at travel times to key services by walking and public transport, highlighting hotspots with the greatest travel times to key services.
- Section 4 highlights rural areas with high proportions of households lacking access to private transport (cars or vans). Breakdowns of car ownership for key equalities groups is also included.
- Appendix A lists the data sources and indicators used in the report (including details of the methodology).
- Appendix B outlines the different geographies for which data is available.
- Appendix C is a “help” resource, showing how to read the tables and charts in the report.

¹ For example, see the 2011 Localism Bill.

2 Distance to services in rural Bath and North East Somerset

Good access to services is a major factor in quality of life for people and communities. People are at risk from social exclusion where necessary services such as food shops and post offices are not easily accessible. This is especially likely to present difficulties for people whose mobility is limited, are unable to drive, or in areas where public transportation is poor.

Access to services remains a key policy measure for rural areas. Research has indicated that, whereas a lack of transport can *contribute* to social exclusion in urban areas, in rural areas a lack of transport can be the *cause* of social exclusion².

The national context

At national level there has been a continuing fall in the number of service outlets in rural areas. This in turn has reduced the overall levels of services accessible to people living in rural areas. The Commission for Rural Communities has identified appreciable falls in the number of NHS dentists, banks and building societies, job centres and petrol stations in rural areas in recent years³. The reduction in access to financial institutions has been acutely felt, and there are now an estimated 233,000 people in non-urban areas with no bank, post office, or cash-point nearby⁴.

The lack of access to suitable employment opportunities, education and training, advice provision, business support and other key services is likely to contribute towards poor outcomes for those most at risk of experiencing deprivation. Poor access to services is likely to be a particular issue for groups

² Department of Transport, (2000) and Social Exclusion Unit (2005). Making the Connections.

³ *State of the Countryside 2007*, Commission for Rural Communities, 2007

⁴ Where nearby is defined as being within 4km for banks or cash-points and 2km for post offices. Cited in *State of the Countryside (2007) Commission for Rural Communities* (2007).

including lone parents, older groups, people whose mobility is limited or for those who live in areas where public transportation is poor.

The local picture

This section aims to quantify access to services issues in Bath and North East Somerset by:

- Comparing distance to services across rural Bath and North East Somerset and other rural areas
- Identifying hotspots and rural settlements that are the greatest distances from key services, to highlight the most “geographically remote” areas across Bath and North East Somerset

See the dataset box below and Appendix A for details of the data

Commission for Rural Communities: Rural Services Data Series

Service availability and accessibility has been a key rural policy issue for many years. In order to monitor changing levels of service availability, these datasets combine information on service localities, together with postcode level information on the distribution of households, to calculate numbers of households within distance of key service indicators. “Crow flies” distance from households to various services is presented as the proportion of households living within specified distances (2km bands) of these services. This data is developed at Output Area level (areas covering 150 to 300 people) and therefore enables finer grained analysis of individual pockets and small settlements. This dataset was collected for 2009 so provides an up-to-date picture of accessibility issues. Data is presented for the following key services: banks and building societies, cash-points, dentists, GP surgeries, job centres, petrol stations, post offices, primary schools, public houses, secondary schools and supermarkets. For more information see <http://www.data4nr.net/resources/820>.

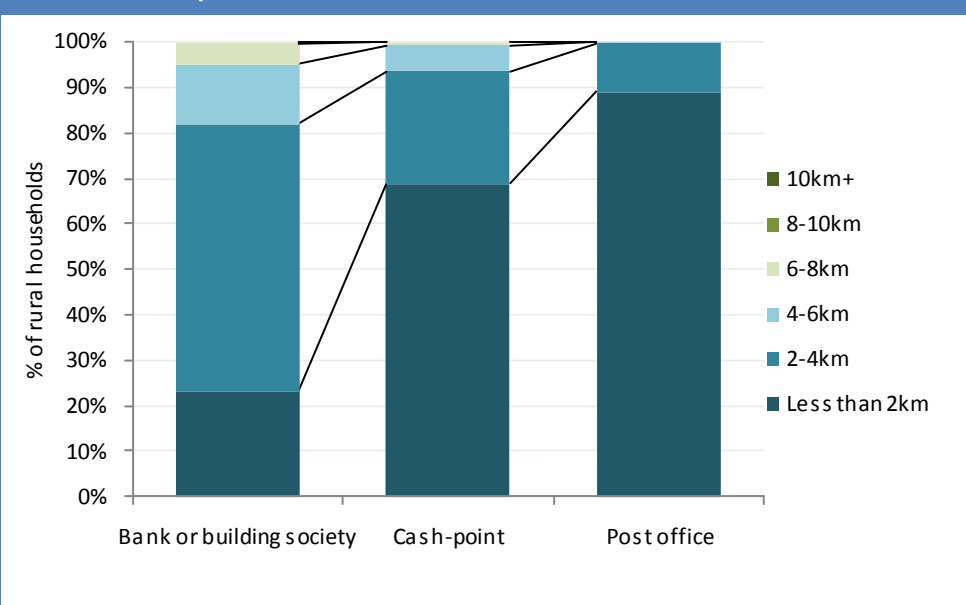
Access to financial services in rural Bath and North East Somerset

The tables and charts on this page compare the access to financial services in rural Bath and North East Somerset. The stacked bar chart shows the breakdown of households in terms of distance from key financial services. The spider chart compares the proportion of people living more than 2km from key financial amenities across rural Bath and North East Somerset, and in rural areas across England as a whole.

Banks and building societies

- 23% of households (3,860 households) in rural areas in Bath and North East Somerset live within 2km of the nearest bank or building society; by contrast, 30 households are 8km or more from the nearest bank or building society.
- A higher proportion of people live more than 2km from a bank or building society in rural areas in Bath and North East Somerset (77%) than across rural areas in England as a whole (65%).

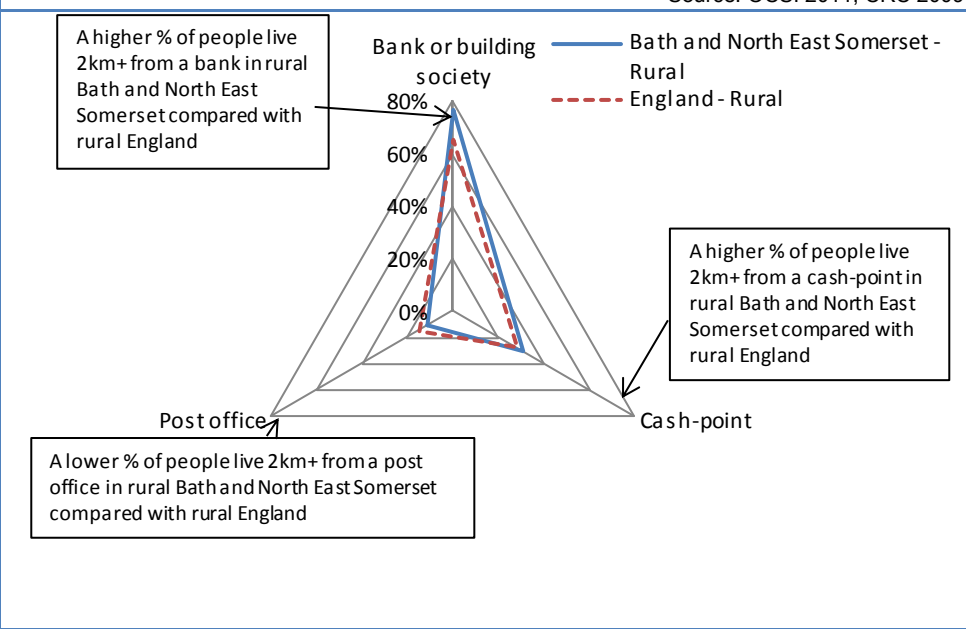
Rural households by distance from financial services in Bath and North East Somerset



Source: OCSI 2011, CRC 2009

Households more than 2km from key financial amenities						
	Bank or building society		Cash-point		Post office	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Local area	15,700	22.1%	5,270	7.4%	1,840	2.6%
- rural	12,800	76.8%	5,200	31.2%	1,820	10.9%
- urban	2,910	5.4%	70	0.1%	20	0.0%
South West	646,620	28.9%	236,010	10.5%	126,050	5.6%
- rural	471,310	63.0%	230,010	30.8%	116,040	15.5%
- urban	175,310	11.8%	6,000	0.4%	10,010	0.7%
England	4,499,540	20.6%	1,203,070	5.5%	681,580	3.1%
- rural	2,683,710	65.1%	1,158,700	28.1%	619,400	15.0%
- urban	1,815,840	10.2%	44,370	0.3%	62,190	0.4%

Source: OCSI 2011, Commission for Rural Communities (CRC) 2009



Cash-point

- 69% of households (11,460 households) in rural areas in Bath and North East Somerset live within 2km of the nearest cash-point; by contrast, 120 households are 6km or more from the nearest cash-point.
- A higher proportion of people live more than 2km from a cash-point in rural areas in Bath and North East Somerset (31.2%) than across rural areas in England as a whole(28%).

Post office

- 89% of households (14,840 households) in rural areas in Bath and North East Somerset live within 2km of the nearest post office; by contrast, 20 households are 4km or more from the nearest post office.
- A lower proportion of people live more than 2km from a post office in rural areas in Bath and North East Somerset (10.9%) compared with rural areas in England as a whole (15%).

LSOAs in Bath and North East Somerset with the highest % of households more than 4km from a bank or building society		
LSOA Code	4km+ from a bank	
	N	%
Mendip E01014418	538	100.0%
Chew Valley South E01014383	431	100.0%
Farmborough E01014391	522	86.9%
Publow and Whitchurch E01014446	314	75.1%
Bathavon West E01014379	337	39.7%

LSOAs in Bath and North East Somerset with the highest % of households more than 4km from a cash-point		
LSOA Code	4km+ from a cash-point	
	N	%
Mendip E01014418	434	80.7%
Publow and Whitchurch E01014446	224	53.6%
Chew Valley South E01014383	198	45.9%
Bathavon South E01014378	135	11.4%
Clutton E01014385	36	7.0%

LSOAs in Bath and North East Somerset with the highest % of households more than 2km from a Post Office		
LSOA Code	2km+ from a Post Office	
	N	%
Clutton E01014385	219	42.8%
Bathavon West E01014379	335	39.5%
Chew Valley North E01014382	333	36.1%
Farmborough E01014392	158	35.5%
Bathavon North E01014375	169	32.6%

Which areas within Bath and North East Somerset are the greatest distance from financial services?

The tables on this page show the Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Bath and North East Somerset with the highest proportion of households living specified distances from key financial services.

- In 2 LSOAs in Bath and North East Somerset, every household is more than 4km from a bank or building society.
- Mendip E01014418 has the highest proportion of households more than 4km from a cash-point, 81% of households.
- Clutton E01014385 has the highest proportion of households more than 2km from a Post Office, 43% of households.

Access to health services in rural Bath and North East Somerset

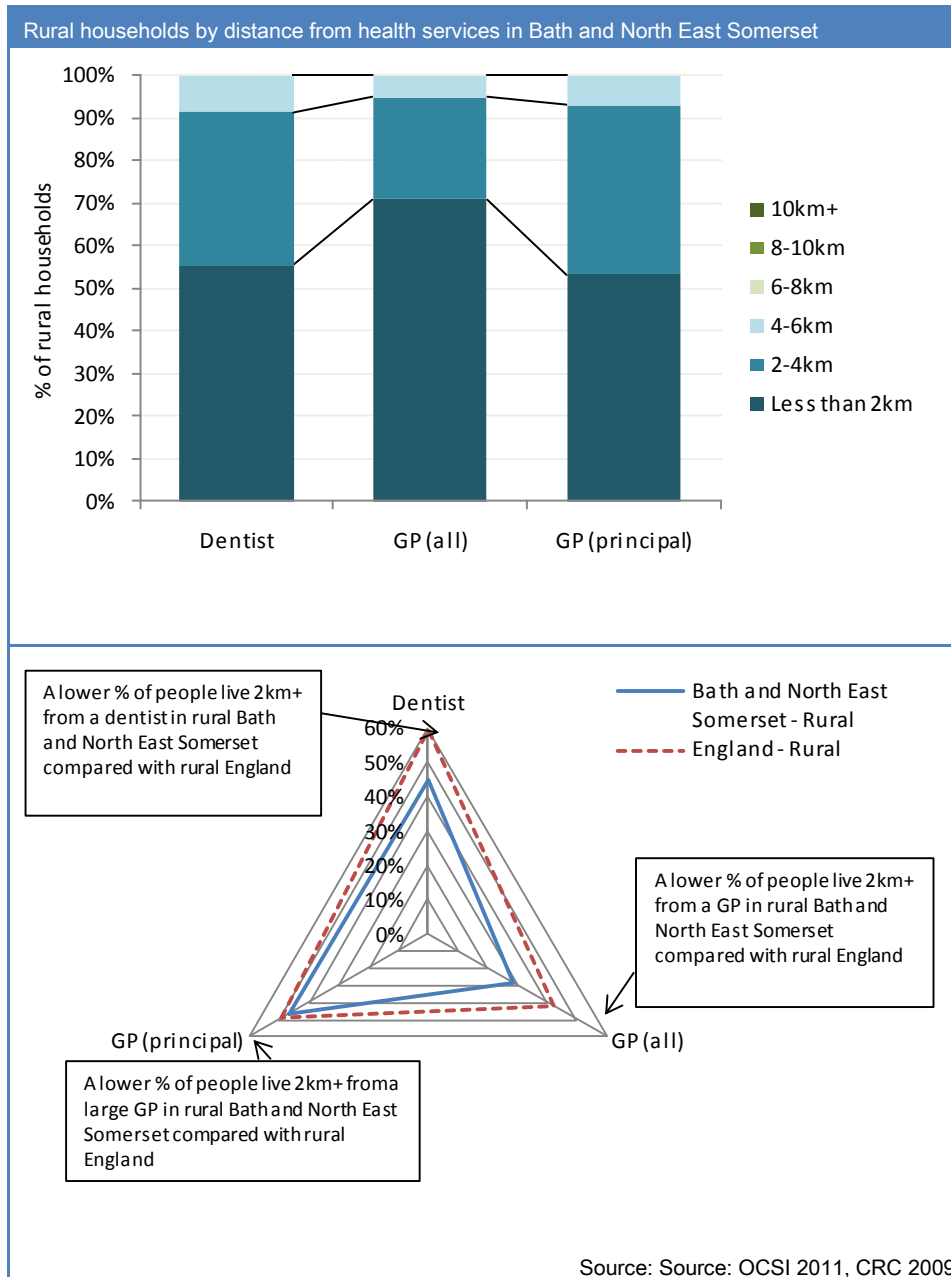
The tables and charts on this page compare the access to health services in rural Bath and North East Somerset. The stacked bar chart shows the breakdown of households in terms of distance from key health services. The spider chart compares the proportion of people living more than 2km from key health services across rural Bath and North East Somerset, and in rural areas across England as a whole.

Dentist surgeries

- 55% of households (9,220 households) in rural areas in Bath and North East Somerset live within 2km of the nearest dental practice; by contrast, 1410 households (0.0% of households) are 4km or more from the nearest dental practice.
- A lower proportion of people live more than 2km from a dentist surgery in rural areas in Bath and North East Somerset (45%) compared with rural England as a whole (60%).

Households more than 2km from key health amenities						
	Dentist		GP (all)		GP (principal)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Local area	7,500	10.6%	4,940	7.0%	7,900	11.1%
- rural	7,440	44.7%	4,820	29.0%	7,770	46.7%
- urban	60	0.1%	110	0.2%	120	0.2%
South West	543,750	24.3%	388,780	17.4%	456,000	20.4%
- rural	462,140	61.8%	345,640	46.2%	391,490	52.3%
- urban	81,600	5.5%	43,140	2.9%	64,510	4.3%
England	3,020,090	13.8%	2,049,570	9.4%	2,464,590	11.3%
- rural	2,456,660	59.6%	1,748,870	42.4%	2,036,380	49.4%
- urban	563,430	3.2%	300,700	1.7%	428,200	2.4%

Source: OCSI 2011, Commission for Rural Communities (CRC) 2009



GP surgeries (all)

- 71% of households (11,830 households) in rural areas in Bath and North East Somerset live within 2km of the nearest GP surgery; by contrast, 830 households (0.0% of households) are 4km or more from the nearest GP surgery.
- A lower proportion of people live more than 2km from a GP surgery in rural areas in Bath and North East Somerset (29%) compared with rural England as a whole (42%).

Principal GP surgeries⁵

- 53% of households (8,880 households) in rural areas in Bath and North East Somerset live within 2km of the nearest large GP surgery; by contrast, 830 households (0.0% of households) are 4km or more from the nearest GP surgery.
- A lower proportion of people live more than 2km from a large GP surgery in rural areas in Bath and North East Somerset (47%) compared with rural England as a whole (49%).

Which areas within Bath and North East Somerset are the greatest distance from health services?

The tables on this page show the LSOAs in Bath and North East Somerset with the highest proportion of households living specified distances from key health services.

- Farmborough E01014391 has the highest proportion of households more than 4km from a dentist, 87% of households.
- Publow and Whitchurch E01014446 has the highest proportion of households more than 2km from a principal GP, 73% of households.

LSOAs in Bath and North East Somerset with the highest % of households more than 4km from a dentist		
LSOA Code	4km+ from a dentist	
	N	%
Farmborough E01014391	522	86.9%
Publow and Whitchurch E01014446	262	62.7%
Clutton E01014386	162	35.4%
Clutton E01014385	103	20.1%
Bathavon South E01014378	195	16.4%

LSOAs in Bath and North East Somerset with the highest % of households more than 2km from a principal GP		
LSOA Code	2km+ from a principal GP	
	N	%
Publow and Whitchurch E01014446	306	73.2%
Clutton E01014386	221	48.3%
Bathavon South E01014378	297	25.0%
Clutton E01014385	102	19.9%
Chew Valley South E01014383	66	15.3%

⁵ Principal GP surgeries are surgeries with a permanent member of staff.

Access to schools in rural Bath and North East Somerset

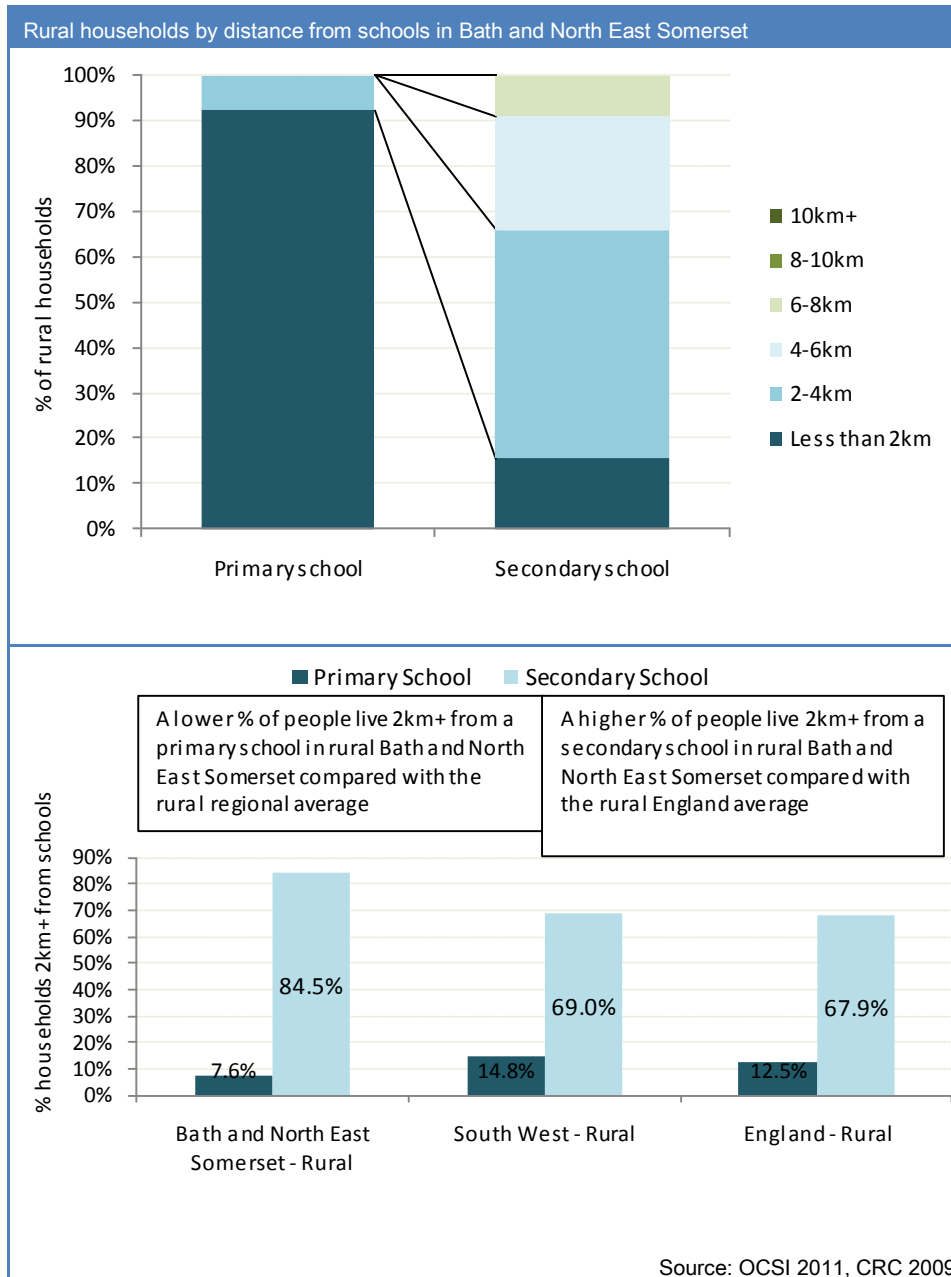
The tables and charts on this page compare the access to primary and secondary schools in rural Bath and North East Somerset. The stacked bar chart shows the breakdown of households in terms of distance from primary and secondary schools. The bar chart compares the proportion of people living more than 2km from primary and secondary schools across rural Bath and North East Somerset, and in rural areas across England as a whole.

Primary school

- 92% of households (15,390 households) in rural areas in Bath and North East Somerset live within 2km of the nearest primary school; by contrast, 1,260 households (0% of households) are 2km or more from the nearest primary school.
- A lower proportion of people live more than 2km from a primary school in rural areas in Bath and North East Somerset (7.6%) compared with rural England as a whole (12.5%).

More than 2km from primary and secondary schools				
	Primary school		Secondary school	
	N	%	N	%
Local area	1,410	2.0%	16,590	23.4%
- rural	1,260	7.6%	14,080	84.5%
- urban	150	0.3%	2,510	4.6%
South West	115,530	5.2%	681,090	30.4%
- rural	110,960	14.8%	515,970	69.0%
- urban	4,560	0.3%	165,120	11.1%
England	551,630	2.5%	4,160,450	19.0%
- rural	513,660	12.5%	2,798,100	67.9%
- urban	37,980	0.2%	1,362,350	7.7%

Source: OCSI 2011, Commission for Rural Communities (CRC) 2009



Secondary school

- 15% of households (2,580 households) in rural areas in Bath and North East Somerset live within 2km of the nearest secondary school; by contrast, 1470 households (9% of households) are 6km or more from the nearest secondary school.
- A higher proportion of people live more than 2km from a secondary school in rural Bath and North East Somerset (85%) than across rural England as a whole (68%).

LSOAs in Bath and North East Somerset with the highest % of households more than 2km from a primary school		
LSOA Code	2km+ from a primary school	
	N	%
Farmborough E01014392	295	66.3%
Bathavon West E01014379	325	38.3%
Chew Valley South E01014383	117	27.1%
Bathavon North E01014375	109	21.0%
Mendip E01014418	106	19.7%

Which areas within Bath and North East Somerset are the greatest distance from primary and secondary schools?

The tables on this page show the LSOAs in Bath and North East Somerset with the highest proportion of households more than a given distance from primary and secondary schools.

- Farmborough E01014392 has the highest proportion of households more than 2km from a primary school, 66% of households.
- Clutton E01014386 has the highest proportion of households more than 6km from a secondary school, 91% of households.

LSOAs in Bath and North East Somerset with the highest % of households more than 6km from a secondary school		
LSOA Code	6km+ from a secondary school	
	N	%
Clutton E01014386	417	91.0%
Farmborough E01014391	432	71.9%
Mendip E01014418	355	66.0%
Clutton E01014385	192	37.5%
Mendip E01014419	53	10.8%

Access to a job centre in rural Bath and North East Somerset

The tables and charts on this page compare the access to a job centre in rural Bath and North East Somerset. The stacked bar chart compares the breakdown of households in terms of distance to job centres across rural Bath and North East Somerset and comparators. The bar chart compares the proportion of people living more than 10km from a job centre across rural Bath and North East Somerset, and comparators.

- 2,940 households (18% of households) are 12km or more from the nearest job centre.
- A higher proportion of people live more than 10km from a job centre in rural areas in Bath and North East Somerset (35%) than across rural England as a whole (30%).
- In Bath and North East Somerset there are 27 rural LSOAs where all households are more than 8km from the nearest job centre.

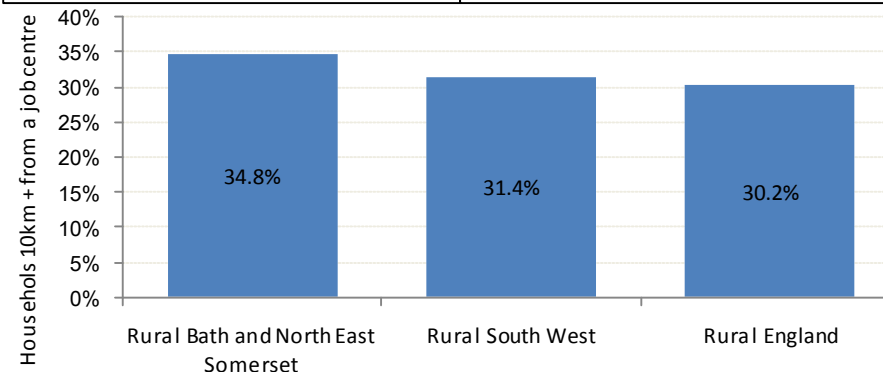
	Rural Bath and North East Somerset		Rural South West		Rural England	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Less than 2km	0	0%	57,970	8%	170,570	4%
2-4km	610	4%	77,270	10%	467,340	11%
4-6km	1,620	10%	127,170	17%	824,410	20%
6-8km	4,230	25%	132,170	18%	758,770	18%
8-10km	4,410	26%	118,730	16%	656,160	16%
10-12km	2,850	17%	94,750	13%	481,420	12%
12-14km	2,940	18%	57,790	8%	327,540	8%
14-16km	0	0%	41,420	6%	195,760	5%
16-18km	0	0%	21,300	3%	101,750	2%
18-20km	0	0%	9,310	1%	73,710	2%
20km plus	0	0%	10,110	1%	62,930	2%

Rural households by distance from job centres Bath and North East Somerset



Rural Bath and North East Somerset has a higher proportion of people more than 10km from a job centre compared with the rural regional average

Rural Bath and North East Somerset has a higher proportion of people more than 10km from a job centre compared with the rural England average



Source: OCSI 2011, CRC 2009

Access to other key amenities in rural Bath and North East Somerset

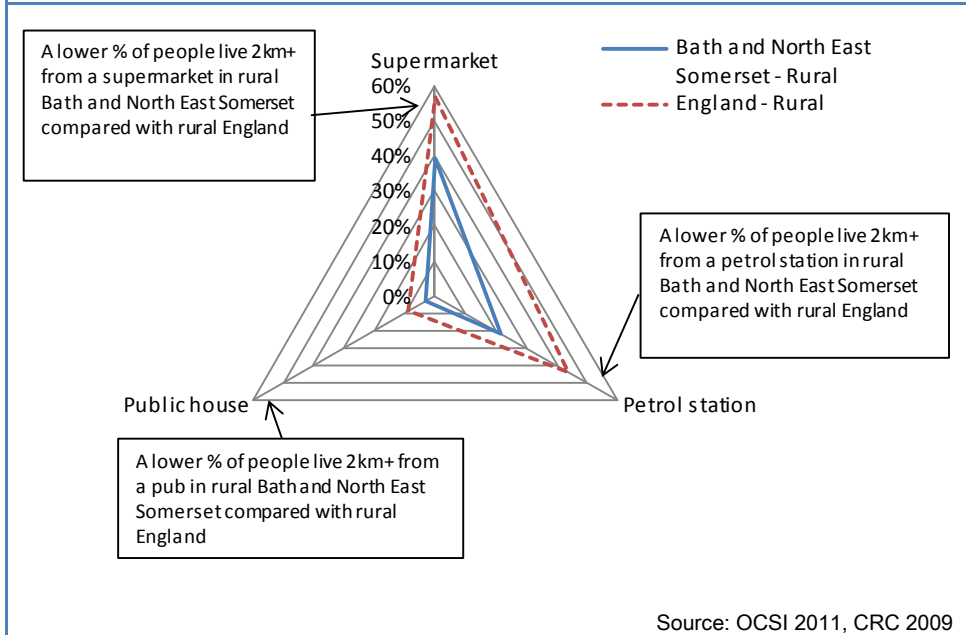
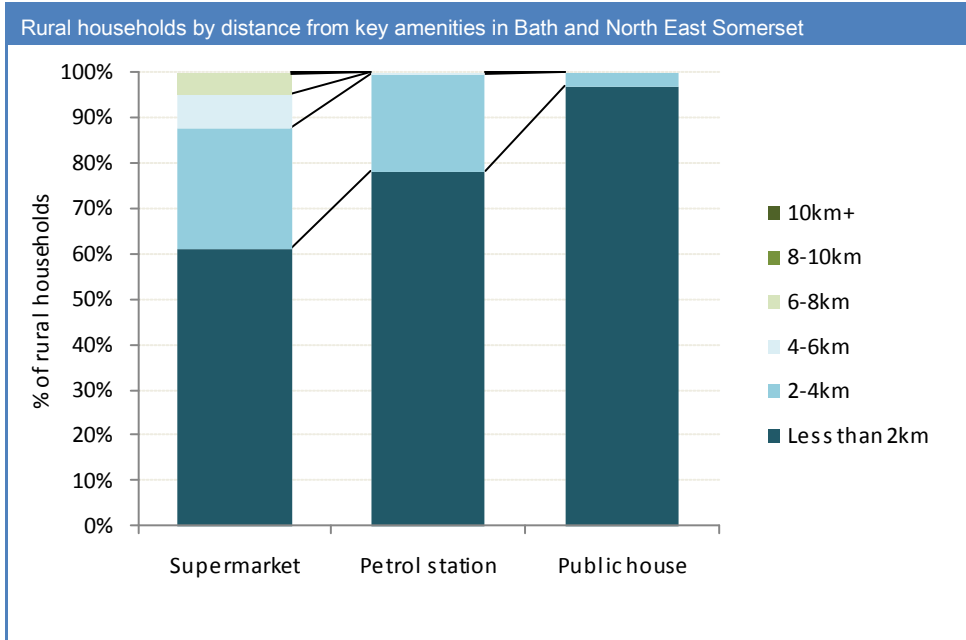
The tables and charts on this page compare the access to key amenities in rural Bath and North East Somerset. The stacked bar chart shows the breakdown of households in terms of distance from supermarkets, petrol stations and public houses. The spider-chart compares the proportion of people living more than 2km from these amenities across rural Bath and North East Somerset, and in rural areas across England as a whole.

Supermarket

- 61% of households (10,180 households) in rural areas in Bath and North East Somerset live within 2km of the nearest supermarket or large food store; by contrast, 30 households are 8km or more from the nearest supermarket or large food store.
- A lower proportion of people live more than 2km from a supermarket in rural areas in Bath and North East Somerset (39%) compared with rural England as a whole (57%).

More than 2km from the nearest key amenities						
	Supermarket		Petrol station		Public house	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Local area	8,360	11.8%	7,150	10.1%	530	0.7%
- rural	6,480	38.9%	3,640	21.8%	480	2.9%
- urban	1,890	3.5%	3,510	6.5%	50	0.1%
South West	510,630	22.8%	355,530	15.9%	73,430	3.3%
- rural	462,640	61.9%	314,840	42.1%	71,170	9.5%
- urban	47,980	3.2%	40,700	2.7%	2,270	0.2%
England	2,842,090	13.0%	2,214,970	10.1%	380,710	1.7%
- rural	2,334,320	56.7%	1,810,400	43.9%	360,590	8.8%
- urban	507,770	2.9%	404,570	2.3%	20,110	0.1%

Source: OCSI 2011, Commission for Rural Communities (CRC) 2009



Petrol station

- 78% of households (13,020 households) in rural areas in Bath and North East Somerset live within 2km of the nearest petrol station; by contrast, 60 households (0% of households) are 4km or more from the nearest petrol station.
- A lower proportion of people live more than 2km from a petrol station in rural areas in Bath and North East Somerset (22%) compared with rural England as a whole (44%).

Public house

- 97% of households (16,170 households) in rural areas in Bath and North East Somerset live within 2km of the nearest public house; by contrast, 480 households (3% of households) are 2km or more from the nearest public house.
- A lower proportion of people live more than 2km from a public house in rural areas in Bath and North East Somerset (2.9%) compared with rural England as a whole (8.8%).

Which areas within Bath and North East Somerset are the greatest distance from key amenities?

The tables on this page show the LSOAs in Bath and North East Somerset with the highest proportion of households living more than 8km from a petrol station and supermarket and 4 km from a pub.

- Mendip E01014418 has the highest proportion of households more than 2km from a petrol station, 98% of households.
- In 2 LSOAs in Bath and North East Somerset, every household is more than 4km from a supermarket.
- Farmborough E01014391 has the highest proportion of households more than 2km from a public house, 48% of households.

LSOAs in Bath and North East Somerset with the highest % of households more than 2km from a petrol station		
LSOA Code	2km+ from a petrol station	
	N	%
Mendip E01014418	526	97.8%
Publow and Whitchurch E01014446	378	90.4%
Farmborough E01014392	384	86.3%
High Littleton E01014393	333	66.3%
Bathavon South E01014378	675	56.8%

LSOAs in Bath and North East Somerset with the highest % of households more than 4km from a Supermarket		
LSOA Code	4km+ from a Supermarket	
	N	%
Mendip E01014418	538	100.0%
Chew Valley South E01014383	431	100.0%
Publow and Whitchurch E01014446	314	75.1%
Clutton E01014386	208	45.4%
Farmborough E01014392	93	20.9%

LSOAs in Bath and North East Somerset with the highest % of households more than 2km from a public house		
LSOA Code	2km+ from a public house	
	N	%
Farmborough E01014391	289	48.1%
Chew Valley South E01014383	79	18.3%
Bathavon North E01014375	40	7.7%
Bathavon West E01014379	61	7.2%
Chew Valley North E01014382	14	1.5%

3 Travel time to services in rural Bath and North East Somerset

The local picture

Perhaps not surprisingly, analysis from the State of the Countryside⁶ identifies that on average people in rural areas travel further than people in urban areas.

This section highlights the travel time to services in rural Bath and North East Somerset:

- Households with long travel times from key services
- Which areas within Bath and North East Somerset are the greatest travel times from key services?

See the “Department for Transport Core Accessibility Indicators” box below and Appendix A for details of the data.

Department for Transport Core Accessibility Indicators

These indicators were designed to help Local Authorities build up an evidence base for accessibility strategies. They provide estimated travel times (in minutes) to a range of key services by walking or public transport.

The following services are included: employment centre (LSOAs with more than 500 jobs), Further Education college, hospital, secondary school, supermarket, town centre.

The data is available down to LSOA level and provides breakdowns for at risk populations e.g. households with no access to cars or vans. Data was last updated in 2009

For more information see <http://www.data4nr.net/resources/841> .

⁶ Commission for Rural Communities (2010). State of the Countryside 2010. Available from <http://ruralcommunities.gov.uk/2010/07/06/state-of-the-countryside-2010/>.

Households with long travel times from key services

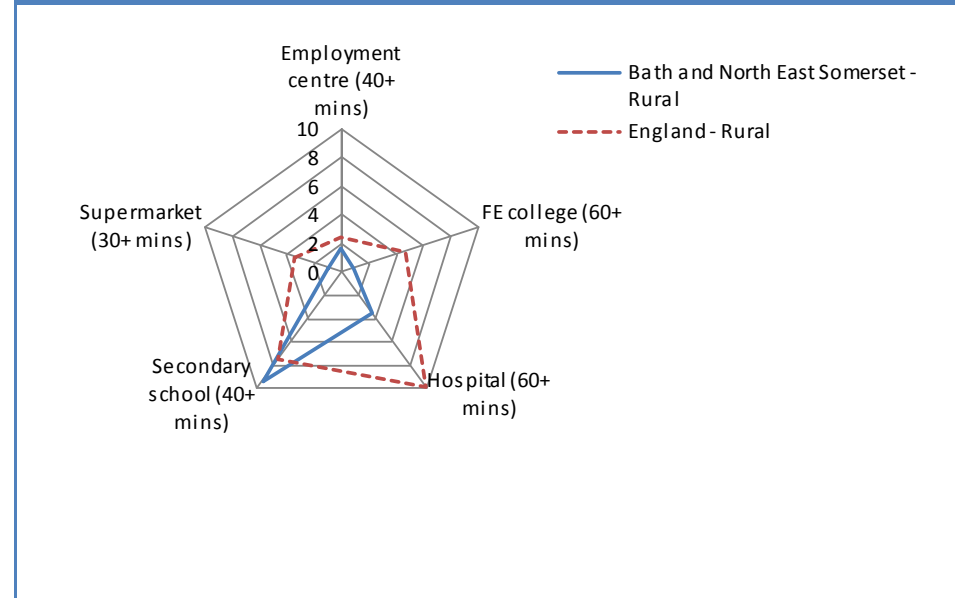
The tables and charts on this page compare the proportion of people with significant travel times to key amenities by walking and public transport in rural areas in Bath and North East Somerset, and rural areas across the region and England as a whole.

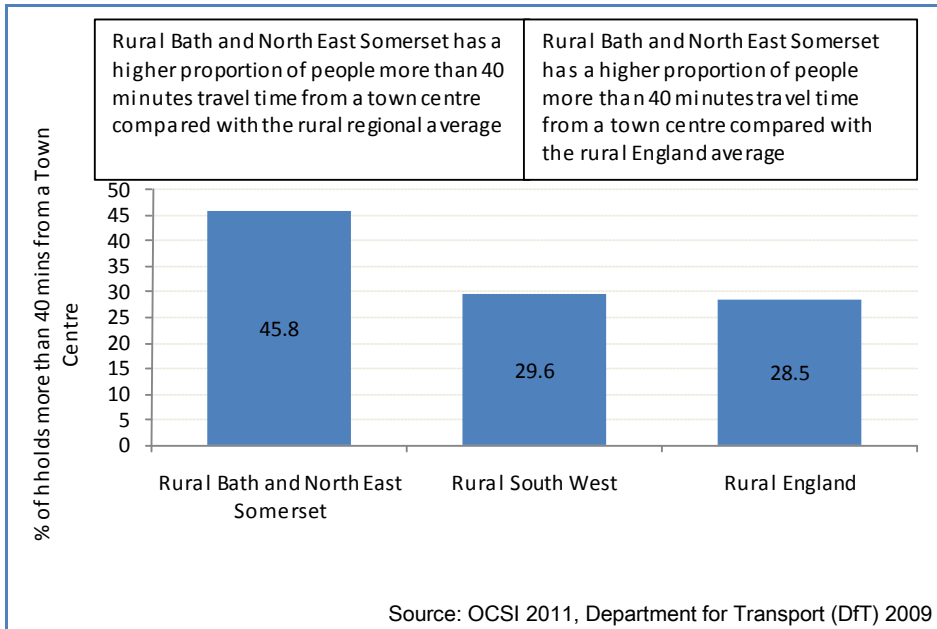
- A lower proportion of people live more than 40 minutes travel time from a centre of employment in rural areas in Bath and North East Somerset (1.7%) than across rural England as a whole (2.4%).
- A lower proportion of people live more than 60 minutes travel time from a Further Education (FE) college in rural areas in Bath and North East Somerset (0.9%) than across rural England as a whole (4.7%).
- A lower proportion of people live more than 60 minutes travel time from a hospital in rural areas in Bath and North East Somerset (3.6%) than across rural England as a whole (9.9%).
- A higher proportion of people live more than 40 minutes travel time from a secondary school in rural areas in Bath and North East Somerset (9.4%) than across rural England as a whole (7.4%).
- A lower proportion of people live more than 30 minutes travel time from a supermarket in rural areas in Bath and North East Somerset (1.0%) than across rural England as a whole (3.5%).
- A higher proportion of people live more than 40 minutes travel time from a town centre in rural areas in Bath and North East Somerset (45.8%) than across rural England as a whole (28.5%).

	Rural Bath and North East Somerset		Rural South West		Rural England	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
40mins+ from employment centre	510	1.7	51,040	4.1	171,480	2.4
60mins+ from FE College	20	0.9	7,170	8.0	23,220	4.7
60mins+ from hospital	590	3.6	67,410	9.4	390,260	9.9
40mins+ from secondary school	220	9.4	9,970	10.7	39,260	7.4
30mins+ from supermarket	170	1.0	34,710	4.8	136,940	3.5
40mins+ from town centre	7,990	45.8	225,220	29.6	1,194,810	28.5

Source: OCSI 2011, Department for Transport (DfT) 2009

Core Accessibility Indicators: Percentage of households more than a certain travel time from key services (by walking or public transport).





- Within Bath and North East Somerset, Chew Valley South E01014383 has the longest travel time to a hospital, with an average travel time of more than 120 minutes to a hospital.
- There are 2 LSOAs in Bath and North East Somerset, more than 120 minutes travel time from a secondary school by walking or public transport.
- Within Bath and North East Somerset, Chew Valley South E01014383 has the longest travel time to a supermarket, with an average travel time of minutes to a supermarket by walking or public transport.
- Within Bath and North East Somerset, Chew Valley South E01014383 has the longest travel time to a town centre, with an average travel time of more than 120 minutes to a town centre by walking or public transport.

No. of LSOAs more than 120 minutes travel time of a key service	
Employment centre	0
Further Education (FE) college	0
Hospital	1
Secondary School	2
Supermakret	0
Town Centre	1

Source: Department of Transport (DfT)

Which areas within Bath and North East Somerset are the greatest travel times from key services?

The tables on this page show the LSOAs in Bath and North East Somerset which have the greatest travel times to key services.

- There is no LSOA in Bath and North East Somerset which is more than 120 minutes travel time from all key services by walking or public transport.
- Within Bath and North East Somerset, Chew Valley South E01014383 has the longest travel time to a centre of employment, with an average travel time of minutes to a centre of employment by walking or public transport.
- Within Bath and North East Somerset, Chew Valley South E01014383 has the longest travel time to a Further Education (FE) institution, with an average travel time of minutes to a FE institution by walking or public transport.

LSOAs with the highest average travel time (minutes) to key amenities by walking or public transport						
LSOA Code	Employment centre	FE College	Hospital	Secondary school	Supermarket	Town centre
Chew Valley South E01014383	102	107	120+	120+	104	120+
Bathavon South E01014378	55	54	108	53	53	67
Mendip E01014418	19	30	51	120+	14	48
High Littleton E01014393	15	30	15	31	13	37
Clutton E01014385	12	20	41	18	14	35
Chew Valley South E01014384	13	15	47	15	6	38
Peasedown E01014444	22	20	24	26	8	29
Chew Valley North E01014382	13	16	40	15	10	33
Clutton E01014386	10	26	25	26	10	30
Peasedown E01014443	22	20	24	25	8	28
Timsbury E01014460	14	23	26	22	7	35
Timsbury E01014459	14	20	26	22	8	33
Farmborough E01014391	19	22	20	19	8	34
Mendip E01014419	12	24	20	24	13	28
Paulton E01014441	9	26	13	31	10	29
Saltford E01014454	16	13	30	18	12	29
Bathavon North E01014375	14	25	19	24	13	22
Peasedown E01014445	18	17	24	23	10	25
High Littleton E01014394	13	26	18	26	9	24
Odd Down E01014433	23	20	23	3	9	38

4 Access to Transport in rural Bath and North East Somerset

The national context

People in rural areas rely more on private transport and, in general, spend more on transport than their urban counterparts – according to the Office of National Statistics Family Spending report 2009, households in rural areas spend £76 on transport each week, compared with £57 in urban areas. Overall, the residents of rural hamlets and villages travel nearly twice as far by car each year compared to urban residents – a major reason is the distance to employment opportunities⁷.

The lack of good public transport in rural communities has been identified as a significant barrier in accessing a range of public services, such as post-16 education, health, sport and leisure services, employment, financial services and training. Households in rural areas lacking access to their own transport are reliant on public transport.

The local picture

The section below looks at areas and groups across Bath and North East Somerset with no access to private transport.

The analysis in this section is based on data from the 2001 census on the numbers of cars or vans in a household. The use of census data has made it possible to combine data on car or van with other socio-demographic data. This has made it possible to quantify not only the numbers of individuals or households without access to private transport, but also information for vulnerable groups such as pensioners and those out-of-work.

See the “Useful datasets” box below and Appendix A for details of the data.

Useful datasets on access to private transport

Information on the number of cars or vans is based on the number of cars or vans owned, or available for use, by one or more members of a household. It includes company cars and vans available for private use. The count of cars or vans in an area is based on details for private households only. Cars or vans used by residents of communal establishments are not counted.

The following breakdowns are also provided:

- a) Pensioner households with no car or van (measured as a proportion of pensioner households)
- b) People with a limiting long-term illness *and* no car or van (measured as a proportion of all people)
- c) People who are unemployed *and* have no car or van (measured as a proportion of all people aged 16-74)
- d) People who are out of work due to permanent sickness or disability *and* have no car or van (measured as a proportion of all people aged 16-74)

For more information see <http://www.data4nr.net/resources/24> .

⁷ Commission for Rural Communities (2005). *State of the Countryside 2005*.

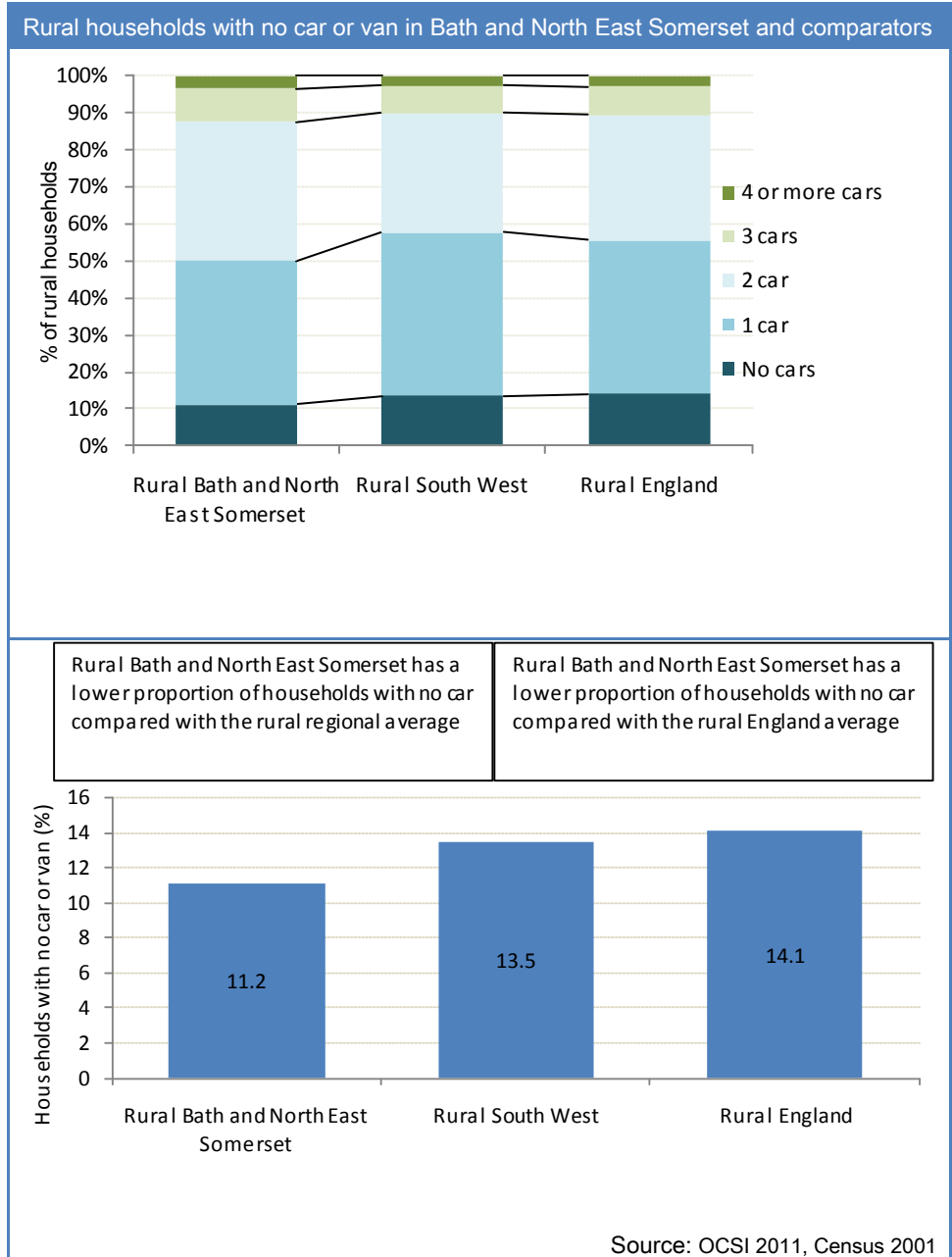
How do car ownership levels in rural Bath and North East Somerset compare with other rural areas?

The tables and charts on this and the following page compare the proportion of households by number of cars owned for rural and urban areas in Bath and North East Somerset.

- There are 1,800 households in rural areas in Bath and North East Somerset with no access to a car or van. These people are likely to face particular challenges to accessing key services and amenities.
- A lower proportion of households have no access to a car or van in rural areas in Bath and North East Somerset (11.2%) compared with rural England as a whole (14.1%).
- In the most deprived rural areas in Bath and North East Somerset, 28% of households have no access to a car or van.

Households with no access to a car or van in rural Bath and North East Somerset and comparators		
	N	%
Local area	15,680	22.0
- Rural	1,800	11.2
- Urban	13,880	25.2
South West	421,520	20.2
- Rural	93,220	13.5
- Urban	328,340	23.5
England	5,488,390	26.8
- Rural	537,450	14.1
- Urban	4,951,040	29.7

Source: OCSI 2011, Census 2001



How do car ownership levels for key groups compare in rural Bath and North East Somerset and comparator areas?

The tables and charts on this page compare the proportion of households with no car or van for key groups.

Pensioner households

- There are 1,340 pensioner households in rural areas in Bath and North East Somerset with no access to a car or van. These people are likely to face particular challenges to accessing key health services and amenities.
- A lower proportion of pensioner households have no access to a car or van in rural areas in Bath and North East Somerset (34%) compared with rural England as a whole (35%).

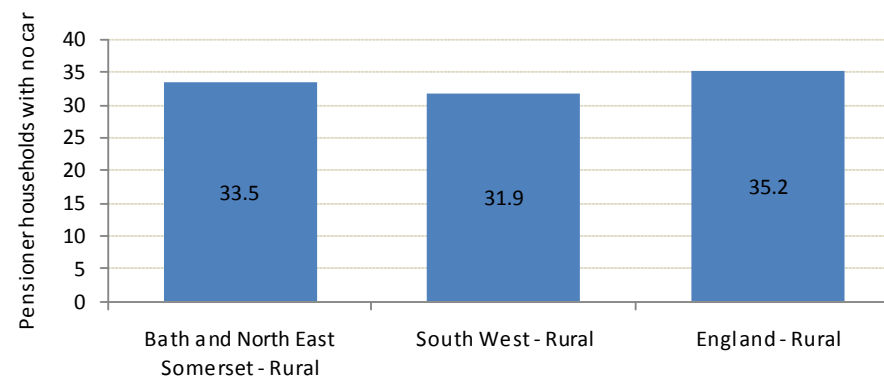
	Pensioner households with no car or van		People with a limiting long-term illness and no car or van		Unemployed people with no car or van		People with a work limiting illness and no car or van	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Local area	8,380	44.1	5,360	3.3	610	0.5	1,350	1.1
- rural	1,340	33.5	780	1.9	50	0.2	130	0.4
- urban	7,060	47.1	4,630	3.7	600	0.7	1,230	1.4
South West	231,200	41.0	155,040	3.2	23,110	0.7	42,560	1.2
- rural	62,890	31.9	38,040	2.4	3,730	0.3	7,400	0.6
- urban	168,360	45.9	117,160	3.7	19,370	0.8	35,090	1.5
England	2,430,230	50.1	1,854,720	3.8	431,180	1.2	657,110	1.9
- rural	353,700	35.2	221,540	2.4	24,380	0.4	48,560	0.7
- urban	2,076,140	54.0	1,633,240	4.2	406,400	1.4	608,880	2.1

Source: OCSI 2011, Census 2001

Key groups in rural areas with no car or van in Bath and North East Somerset and comparators

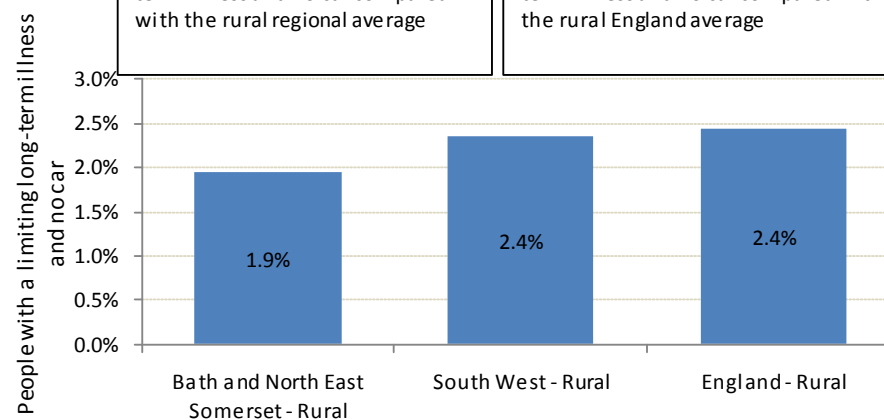
Rural Bath and North East Somerset has a higher % of pensioner households with no car compared with the rural regional average

Rural Bath and North East Somerset has a lower % of pensioner households with no car compared with the rural England average



Rural Bath and North East Somerset has a lower % of people with a long-term illness and no car compared with the rural regional average

Rural Bath and North East Somerset has a lower % of people with a long-term illness and no car compared with the rural England average



Source: OCSI 2011, Census 2001

Limiting long-term illness

- There are 780 people with a limiting long-term illness in rural areas in Bath and North East Somerset who lack access to a car or van. These people are likely to face particular challenges to accessing health services.
- A similar proportion of proportion of people have a limiting longterm illness and no access to a car or van in rural areas in Bath and North East Somerset (1.9%) compared with rural England as a whole (2.4%).⁸

Worklessness

- There are 50 people in rural areas in Bath and North East Somerset who are unemployed and lack access to a car or van. In addition, there are 130 who are out of work due to permanent sickness or disability and lack access to a car or van. These people are likely to face particular challenges to looking for work as they will be less able to travel to job centres or areas of employment.

Rural LSOAs in Bath and North East Somerset with the highest % of households with no car or van		
LSOA Code	Households with no car or van	
	N	%
Peasedown E01014445	177	27.5
Saltford E01014452	145	22.1
Timsbury E01014459	123	21.7
Paulton E01014439	146	21.4
High Littleton E01014394	75	11.9

Source: OCSI 2011, Census 2001

Which areas within Bath and North East Somerset have the highest proportion of households with no car or van?

The table on this page shows the Lower Layer Super Output (LSOAs) areas in rural Bath and North East Somerset with the highest proportion of households with no car or van.

- Peasedown E01014445 has the highest proportion of households with no car or van of all rural LSOAs in Bath and North East Somerset, with 177 households (27.5%) lacking access to a car or van.

⁸ Note that proportion refers to the proportion of the whole population,

Appendix A: Indicators and data sources

Indicator	Description	Date	Source	Reference
Rural Services Data Series	In order to monitor changing levels of service availability, these datasets combine information on service localities, together with postcode level information on the distribution of households, to calculate numbers of households within distance of key service indicators. "Crow flies" distance from households to various services is presented as the proportion of households living within specified distances (2km bands) of these services. This data is developed at Output Area level (areas covering 150 to 300 people) and therefore enables finer grained analysis of individual pockets and small settlements. This dataset was collected for 2009 so provides an up-to-date picture of accessibility issues. Data is presented for the following key services: banks and building societies, cash-points, dentists, GP surgeries, job centres, petrol stations, post offices, primary schools, public houses, secondary schools and supermarkets.	2009	Commission for Rural Communities (CRC)	http://www.data4nr.net/resources/820
Core Accessibility Indicators	These indicators were designed to help Local Authorities build up an evidence base for accessibility strategies. They provide estimated travel times (in minutes) to a range of key services by walking or public transport. The following services are included: Employment Centre (LSOA with more than 500 jobs), Further Education college, hospital, secondary school, supermarket, town centre. The data is available down to Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) and provides breakdowns for at risk populations e.g. households with no access to cars or vans.	2009	Department for Transport (DfT)	http://www.data4nr.net/resources/841
Access to private transport	Information on the number of cars or vans is based on the number of cars or vans owned, or available for use, by one or more members of a household. It includes company cars and vans available for private use. The count of cars or vans in an area is based on details for private households only. Cars or vans used by residents of communal establishments are not counted. The following breakdowns are also provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Pensioner households with no car or van (measured as a proportion of pensioner households) b) People with a limiting long-term illness and no car or van (measured as a proportion of all people) c) People who are unemployed and have no car or van (measured as a proportion of all people aged 16-74) d) People who are out of work due to permanent sickness or disability and have no car or van (measured as a proportion of all people aged 16-74) 	2001	Census 2001	http://www.data4nr.net/resources/24

Appendix B: Geographies

The rural-urban classification

In this project we have used the rural-urban area classifications developed under a joint project sponsored by the Office for National Statistics, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, the Office for the Deputy Prime Minister, the Countryside Agency and National Assembly for Wales.

The classifications are available for a range of geographical scales, including Output Areas, Super Output Areas (both Lower and Middle Layer), and Wards. The classification can be used to analyse and report on the very wide range of data sets that are now geographically referenced.

The classifications are categorised into four categories⁹: 'urban' - based on all settlements over 10,000 population; 'town & fringe' 'village or hamlet'; and 'isolated dwelling'. For the analysis in this project, we have combined the 'town & fringe', 'village or hamlet' and 'isolated dwelling' categories into a single non-urban 'rural' category. In other words, our rural area analysis is based on all areas *outside* settlements with populations of more than 10,000 people.

For further details on the classifications, see www.statistics.gov.uk/geography/nrudp.asp.

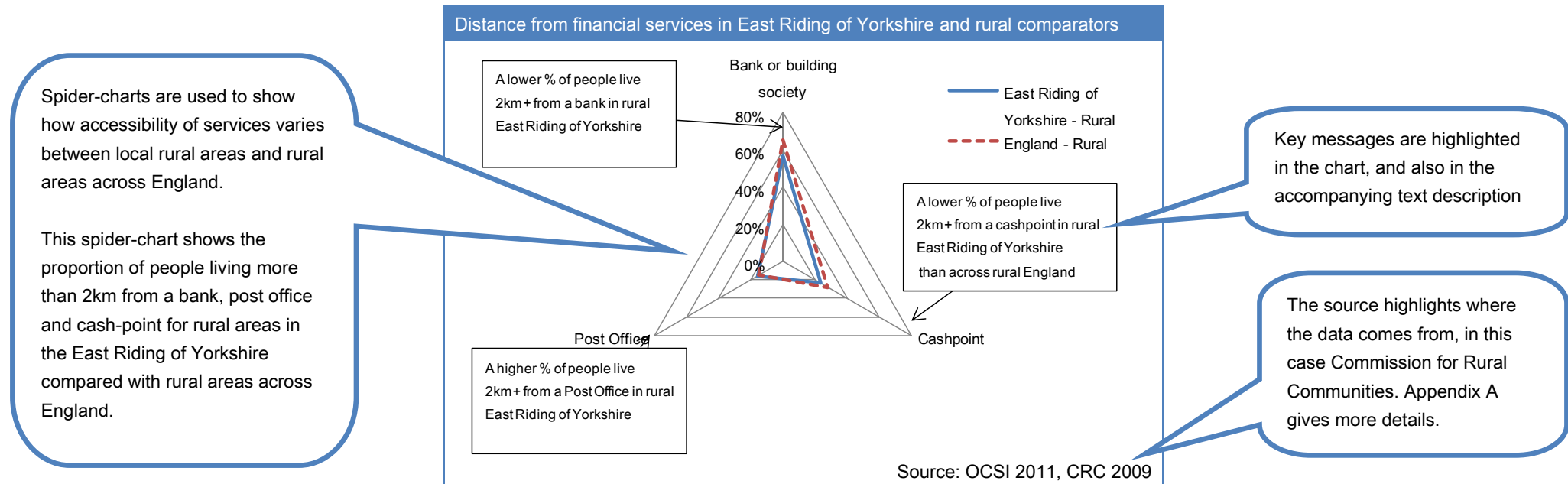
Census Super Output Areas

Census Super Output Areas (SOAs) are a statistical geography created for the purpose of presenting the 2001 Census, the Indices of Deprivation 2004, and other neighbourhood statistics. There are two layers to the SOA geography: 'lower layer' and 'middle layer'. All SOA level data presented within this report are based on 'lower layer' SOA boundaries (LSOAs). See the 2001 Census website referenced above for further details of the different SOA layers.

⁹ There is a second dimension of categorisation, where areas are classified into "sparse" and "less sparse" – for the purposes of this project we have combined these two categories.

Unlike wards, LSOAs are designed to produce areas of approximately equal population size, with the mean population of lower layer SOAs being approximately 1,500 people. Although there remains a degree of variation around this mean of 1,500 persons (the smallest lower layer SOA population in England is just under 1,000 whilst the highest population is over 6,000), the large majority of lower layer SOAs have populations close to 1,500. This standardised population size makes the lower layer SOA geography well suited to identifying smaller pockets of deprivation that may be averaged out over large wards. There are 32,482 lower layer SOAs in England

Appendix C: How to interpret the charts and tables in this report



Stacked bar-charts show how a particular group is broken down into sub-groups, and how this differs between local rural and urban areas.

In this example, distances to key services are shown for the East Riding of Yorkshire, with the stacked bar chart identifying the proportion of households “less than 2 km”, “2-4 km” and so on.

